New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By G. Lamourot, at 10 o'clock, at his auction rooms, No. 67 Chartres street, dry goods, silk handkerchiefs and Campeachy hats, also, boots, shoes and brogans.

By R. M. Montgomery, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Perdido and Bolivar streets, groceries.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Lafayette and Magazine streets, fine whisky; at 12 o'clock, at No. 33 Tchoupitoulas street, choice ribbed sides.

By R. Murphy, at 10 o'clock, on the levee, opposite Jackson square, sundries.

By Gailliot, at 10 o'clock, at No. 16 St. Philip street, crockery, tinware, crockery-ware, &c.

FRENCH CONSULAR COURTS COMING UP.—We learn last evening the following dispatch. Our corresponder will doubtless arrive early this morning.

Bee: The Columbia crossed the bar yesterday, from New York on the 15th.

OPERATOR.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the Sheriff of the contents of a music and piano store will be continued to-day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets, Second District.

The sales at auction for this day, (Friday) the 24th instant, by R. T. Montgomery, will be made at the following hours and places: at 12½ o'clock, at the corner of Perdido and Bolivar streets, the succession of Mary Murphy, being stock of groceries contained in said store; at 11 o'clock, at the Jewell Warehouse, 50 barrels sin'gle whisky; at 12 o'clock, at store No. 33 Tchoupitoulas street, choice ribbed sides.

We are requested by D. E. Murphy, auctioneer, to call the attention of buyers to the cargo of schooner Isabel Blake, which will be sold by him this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. See auction advertisement.

Anglo-Confederate Cruisers.

The following debate was had in the English House of Commons, March 27th. We copy from the Liverpool *Mercury*:

Mr. W. E. Forster asked whether the attention of the Government had been directed to the course to our friendly relations with the United States resulting from the fitting out in our ports of ships of war for the service of the self styled Confederate States, in contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and the policy of neutrality adopted by this country. He reviewed in detail the history of the Alabama.

The Solicitor General said he could easily show that the charge brought by the American Government against Her Majesty's Government was most unfounded and unfair. He would neither referred to the complaints of the American Government, it was desirable to see what they were. Since the first, Mr. Seward complained, not only of the Alabama, but also, in the same communications, of the export of arms, &c., to the Confederate States. It was certainly astonishing that the American Government could prefer such complaints, but it had all along denied to Great Britain the rights of neutrals allowed by international law, of which they had themselves been the strenuous asserters.

He quoted at length the opinions of American judges and the rules of practice laid down by Mr. Webster and Mr. Madison, to the effect that the American Government did not and could not prohibit its subjects from selling contraband goods to belligerents; but that they did so only at the risk of capture and confiscation by either belligerent. The Government would do all that it could to carry out the law. The foreign enlistment act was passed for our own defence, and not by any obligation of international law. Its violation was not a breach of international law, but of the municipal law; and as there was no offence on the showing of the American Government itself against international law, their only right of complaint arose from the act. The American Government was only entitled to ask that the Government to carry out the law as it would do if it was concerned itself, and to administer the law as English law was always administered, not on suspicion, but on evidence. If the Government had directly or indirectly aided in fitting out hostile ships, the Americans would have ground of complaint, but not if private individuals did so, for their offence would be against the law of this country, and not against international law, which did not prohibit them from dealing with either belligerent, subject to the penalty of capture and confiscation. The Government would carry out the law honestly and fairly.

He could not but attribute the erroneous feeling in America to the assertions of the American Government, although aware of their insincerity. He denied that there had been any delay on the part of the Government in the case of the Alabama. The orders for her were issued, and the order to stop the Alabama sent to Liverpool within three days after the evidence was laid before Earl Russell, and he showed that in a similar case the American Government had taken a much longer time. Both Governments had acted with reasonable dispatch, and no one in that House believed that the Government had acted unworthily. Although he could make great allowances for the irritation of the Americans, he trusted that they would be convinced that the Government had acted honestly and impartially, although they had not always respected our neutrality when their own interests were concerned.

Mr. T. Baring expressed his regret at the speech of the Solicitor General, which must be offensive to the Americans.

Mr. Bright was afraid the speech of one of the highest legal officers of the Crown would add to the irritation already prevailing in America. Whatever mistakes Mr. Seward might have made, he was expecting and hoping that as we had an ambassador at Washington, and the United States (being the only Government in America which we acknowledged) had one in London, they would be treated by our Government with greater forbearance and consideration in a purely domestic quarrel. He complained of the abuse of the English flag by the Confederate cruisers, and declared that the builders of the Oreto were now building other gunboats, and that Laird of Birkenhead, and Thomson & Pray, of Sunderland, were also constructing most formidable rams for the Confederates. He referred to the American foreign enlistment act, showing that in cases of grave suspicion the *onus probandi* was laid on the delinquent. The foreign enlistment act ought not to be a part of international law, but its object was to preserve our neutrality. The neutrality of the Government was a cold and unfriendly one; and, considering the enormous interests at stake, the Government must exert its influence to prevent acts calculated to embroil us with a nation with which, of all others, it was our interest to be at peace.

Mr. Laird said that the whole transaction with respect to the Alabama was most open and legitimate. Rifles were as deadly as vessels without guns; and he had seen manifests at the Customhouse of rifles shipped to the Northern States by celebrated houses, such as Hastings, and Brown & Co., of Liverpool. He found, also, that more than 500,000 muskets, 311,000 rifles, 26,500 gun flints, and 49,000,000 of caps had been shipped to the Northern States, besides a fourth more as hardware. He had also been assured that ironclad ships complete with guns for the Federal Government itself, and he read letters to prove the amidst loud cheers. He was therefore astonished at the outcry in America, and complained of the espionage of the Federal Government and its agents here, and said he would rather be handed down to posterity as the builder of a dozen Alabamas than as a man who set class against class and cried up the institutions of another country, which he found of no value when tested, and had reduced liberty to a mockery.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald regretted the discussion, and especially the remarks of Mr. Bright. It had, however, shown that the Government had acted impartially, and the conference was without any taint of the spirit of the law. He then proceeded to call attention to the case of the capture of the Peterhoff, belonging to Messrs. Pyle Spencer & Co., of London, and he said he was assured the cargo was the same as they had exposed for twenty years, and that the transaction was a bona fide and regular one, for there was not a single contraband article on board. She was searched off St. Thomas, and her papers were endorsed as all right by the Federal cruiser Alabama, but was afterwards seized by order of Capt. Wilkes. This was not an isolated transaction, and the forbearance of the Government had led to the increase of such outrages; and he had no faith in the fairness of the American prize courts. He trusted the Government would take such steps to prevent a repetition of such outrages.

Mr. E. Crawford expressed a similar opinion of the facts of the case.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Inquests.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Mathias Scarrin, a free colored boy. The verdict of the jury was "Lockjaw." He had some time ago run a splinter into his foot and neglecting all precautions, it soon turned into lockjaw. He was a native of this State, resided at the corner of Rocheblave and Orleans streets, in the Second District, and was about nine years old.

Another inquest was held on the body of an unknown white man, about forty-eight years old, found by officer Flynn at the corner of Canal and Dryades streets in a dying condition. The officer was taking him in a cab to the Charity Hospital when he died. The body was then brought to the First District lockup, where the inquest was held and a verdict of "Apoplexy" rendered. Deceased was dressed as a laboring man, and the body was left at the police station for identification.

Crazy—A poor idiot boy, who gave his name as Wm. Jasack, was arrested near the Workhouse, and brought to the Police station of the Second District. He was dressed in blue rubber clothing, and stated he lived at Flat Lake, The Cypress, where was at the time there, stated that he was sick, and begin to be sent to the hospital.

U. S. Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—On motion of Col Field, and on the exhibition of the proper licenses, Messrs. C. W. Campbell and Thos. J. Walton were admitted to practice, after taking taken the usual oath.

In the case of R. Lennox vs. Ivens, Mr. Thompson moved for a subpoena *duces tecum* for the production of certain documents.

In the case of Smith vs. Hillandon, Mr. Durant stated that Mr. Emerson, who had been appointed referee, declined the appointment. Afterwards, Mr. Hunt stated that he and Mr. Emerson had agreed upon some one, and he requested the Court to do so.

In the case of Ray vs. Sewell, a certain amount of costs has been sold and part of the purchase money was to be deposited in the Court. As no return whatever had been made, Mr. Durant had a rule served on Mr. Rozier, counsel for Mr. Dexter, who sold the cotton, compelling him to bring in his return. As Mr. Dexter is at present not in the city, the return day was fixed for next Tuesday.

Malony vs. Allen & Labranche.—In this case Mr. Durant moved to set aside the writ of sequestration on the grounds that the bonds given are not sufficient; that the facts are not such as to entitle plaintiff to a writ of sequestration, and that the affidavit itself is insufficient.

Mr. W. H. Fleming, one of the securities, being sworn, testified, that he had been in business for eight years, has never failed, considers his property, consisting of merchandise and bills receivable, after deducting all debts, worth a good deal more than $15,000, which is the amount of the bond.

After a lengthy argument between Mr. Durant, for defendants, and Messrs. Rosselius and Hunt, for plaintiffs, whether the affidavit had been made in strict accordance with technical requisites, and whether the plaintiff was actually entitled to a writ of sequestration, the question whether the writ should be set aside or not, was submitted to the Court.

On motion of Mr. Leaucat, Prosecuting Attorney, the confiscation cases of the United States vs. G. A. Breaux and United States vs. Wm. Barrett were continued until Monday next.

On motion of counsel, the case of A. J. Butler vs. Brott, Davis & Shous was fixed for Friday, May 1st.

In the case of Emerson vs. Gaillotet, Mr. Durant reserved to himself the right to examine one of the witnesses named Taylor, who is now sick, by commission or in case he should get well, at some other time.

The facts of the case are the following: Emerson held several notes signed by Gaillotet, and secured by special mortgage on property in the Third District of this city. The notes becoming due some time before, the occupation of the city by the Federal authorities, Mr. Emerson obtained writs of seizure and sale in one of the District Courts, but directed the Sheriff to take nothing but gold and silver in payment, although Confederate notes were at that time the only currency; but they had not been made legal tender. Gaillotet complained to Mr. Norbert Trepagnier, who was at that time Deputy Provost Marshal on the right bank of the river, and Emerson was brought up and examined before him. Still refusing to receive Confederate notes, he was committed to the Parish Prison until he should agree to receive them. Having been sick just previous to his imprisonment, and being urged by his friends and family to that effect, he at last consented to receive the Confederate notes. Thereupon the mortgage was canceled by defendant, who immediately proceeded to give another mortgage for $7400 in favor of another party, without plaintiff's knowing with having been fully cognizant of these proceedings. Plaintiff therefore prays that the second mortgage be declared null and void, and plaintiff's mortgage be declared as still legal and judgment for the entire amount.

Defendant states that the actions complained of were those of the authorities of Federal at that time, and denies all indebtedness. Testimony for plaintiff, G. Nelson; for defendant, and J. Q. Flowers for Sequestrator.

The case was still progressing when we left the court.

Fourth District Court—Judge Howell, presiding—Suit for Damages—Joseph R. Shannon entered a suit in this Court yesterday asking for an injunction prohibiting the sale of certain property seized and damaged in a suit wherein Joseph Dunhmann and Joseph Kaiser, the petition alleges that in satisfaction of a judgment against the captain and owners of the steamboat R. W. Powell, certain property belonging to plaintiff has been seized and advertised for sale, and he asks for the writ of injunction and damages to the amount of $750. The writ of injunction, as prayed for, was granted.

Fifth District Court—Judge Whitaker Presiding—In the interest of French Milliner case of Mlle Jacquemet vs. Mlle Sophie Beaulieu, counsel for defendant made a motion yesterday for a new trial, on the ground that plaintiff was not entitled to loss, and that defendant was never properly put in default on her contract with plaintiff.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

What the Confederates Think of the Defiance of Charleston.

As much as has been published upon this subject, it is attracting the much attention at present, not to be received with renewed interest. The Richmond *Enquirer* of a recent date thus described Charleston and its defenses:

Charleston is situated on a low, level point of land, at the junction of Cooper and Ashley rivers. No portion of the city is more than twenty feet above the tide, so that upon approaching it from the harbor its buildings and the beautiful spires of its churches seem to rise directly from the water. The Cooper river, joins the Ashley at a right angle from the north, and the continuation of the latter river, separating the peninsula of the lower harbor and nearly dividing the city of Charleston, which widens gradually from two to five miles to its mouth, and about one ten miles from the city. On the opposite side of the Cooper river, where it debouches into the harbor, Castle Pinckney, a short mile from the city, stands, upon a small work, but mounting some heavy guns. Nearly opposite, on the eastern side of the harbor, on James's Island, about two miles distant, is Fort Johnson.

About four miles from the city, midway between Sullivan's and James's Islands, is Fort Sumter, and directly northward of it, on Sullivan's Island, at the distance of two thousand yards, is Fort Moultrie. Between these two forts is the only channel for vessels to approach the city. Fort Sumter has three tiers of guns, and under the old government ranked as a fortification of the second class, in the extent of the works and the strength of its armament, but it was constructed in a very superior manner, and was supposed to be invulnerable at the time to the effect of the naval ordnance then in use. Its reduction by South Carolina, in 1861, was effected by but three frigs. Fort Moultrie setting fire to the wooden roofs of the capacious buildings allotted for officers' quarters, by which alone its guns were generally rendered silent. Care has been taken, in the reconstruction of the buildings, to avoid all chance for a repetition of such a barbecue. Fort Moultrie is a work of inferior rank; but it is admirably situated for dealing effective blows upon an approaching enemy.

The principal entrance to the harbor is through Ship Channel, the outer bar of which is distant southeast from Fort Sumter about six miles. Shortly after crossing the bar the enemy's vessels will come under the fire of the batteries on St. John's Island, near and parallel to which the channel runs in a westerly direction for two miles. It then makes an angle northward, running for more than a mile directly toward Fort Sumter and Moultrie. After passing the former it turns to the west, and passes beneath the batteries, directly under their guns, and then southeast to the sea inward, in which direction it approaches Fort Johnson for upwards of two miles, while on the right it is under the fire of Castle Pinckney. It is not until the enemy arrives or passes all these works that the batteries which will announce themselves at the proper time, that he will be able to occupy Cooper and Ashley rivers, and place Charleston at the mercy of the shot and shell of the iron-clads.

Whatever uncertainty prevails as to the ability of fortifications to resist the terrible fire of the formidable projectiles hurled by the Federal ironclads, there can be no doubt that the invulnerability of the turreted monsters will be tested on this occasion by a severer ordeal than any to which they have been heretofore subjected, and Admiral Dupont will find a different entertainment in running the gauntlet of Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and Jackson and Pinkney, from that furnished by the miserable abortion, misnamed batteries, of Port Royal, as exponent of disgrace and disaster to South Carolina.

LOVE AND MURDER.

Shocking Tragedy in the Bowery.

A SOLDIER ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIS SWEETHEART AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Under this sensational heading, freely displayed, in a style which would do no discredit to the better efforts of Sylvanus Cobb, the New York *Herald* of the 11th relates the following:

Coroner Wilde concluded the inquest yesterday in the case of Chas. Noll, a member of the Eighth regiment New York Volunteers, who committed suicide at his lodgings, No. 29 Howery, on Thursday night, after having attempted to poison his lady love. Deceased, it appears, was home on a furlough. The cause of the rash act, we have learned, was the refusal of the lady to become his wife, she having married another during his absence, and directly purchased it, on Sullivan's Island, at the distance of two thousand yards, is Fort Moultrie. Between these two forts is the only channel for vessels to approach the city. Fort Sumter has three tiers of guns, and under the old government ranked as a fortification of the second class, in the extent of the works and the strength of its armament, but it was constructed in a very superior manner, and was supposed to be invulnerable at the time to the effect of the naval ordnance then in use. Its reduction by South Carolina, in 1861, was effected by but three frigs. Fort Moultrie setting fire to the wooden roofs of the capacious buildings allotted for officers' quarters, by which alone its guns were generally rendered silent. Care has been taken, in the reconstruction of the buildings, to avoid all chance for a repetition of such a barbecue. Fort Moultrie is a work of inferior rank; but it is admirably situated for dealing effective blows upon an approaching enemy.

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COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 23, 1863.

COTTON.—A lot of 19 bales was offered at auction to-day, but not disposed of.

SUGAR.—We have not a sale to report—owing to the United States internal revenue law, promulgated on the 21st instant, assessing a tax on these staples, the market is at a stand still, much doubt existing as to whom the Government will look to for the tax.

MOLASSES.—The sales to-day embrace about 1400 bbls, in numerous lots, at 24@26c. for old crop, and 32 @35 and 38c. for fermenting new crop, according to quality.

HIDES.—A lot of about 150 dry country sold at 17c. ⅌ lb.

CORN.—We have heard the sale of about 700 sacks white at $1 40 ⅌ bushel.

FLOUR.—A lot of 100 bbls. good Superfine sold at $12. The retail demand is supplied at $12 25@$12 50 for Superane, and $13 25@$13 50 for Extra.

FEED.—The retail demand is supplied at $1 40 ⅌ bushel for yellow Corn, and $1 75 for white, and $1 20 for Oats; $8 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. of Bran, and $65 ⅌ ton of Hay.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 50 bbls. Lard at 12½; 100 boxes Starch at 6½; 50 sacks damaged yellow Corn at $1 17½; 70 bbls Corn Meal at $4 75@$4 85; 40 boxes damaged Pilot Bread at 2½c.; 15 bbls. Flour at $10@$11 75 for Superfine; 10 boxes chewing Tobacco at 8c.; 5 bbls. Rosin at $2 12; 5 half do. do. at $3 25; 4 tierces Castile Soap at 12½@13c.; 10 tierces Hams at 10@12½c.; 10 do. Brooms at $7 50; 10 boxes Tea at 90c.@$1 40; 50 sacks Coffee at 31@32c. for Inferior Rio, and 34½@35c. for good; 2 boxes Sperm Candles at 38c.; 25 bbls. Brandy and Whisky at $4 00@$1 30; 25 cases Cod Oil at 85@90c.; 25 bbls. Mess Beef at $16; 143 bbls. of Potatoes at $1 10, and 680 empty Barrels Molasses at 80c.@$1 10.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 24, 1863.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Brilliant, Colburn, for Philadelphia, J. Workman & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Phoebe, Yates, from Liverpool, to master—Point
Brig A Hosta, Olcott, from Boston, to G A Fosdick—1st dist, 19
Schr Anna, (Br) Hanson, from Matamoras, 14th inst, in ballast, to master—2d dist, 19

FROM THE COAST.

Schr Klodie, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Black Bird, from Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr J F Bradford, Whitaker, from Grand Caillou, to master—2 dist
Schr Medora, from the Coast, to master—2d dist
Schr Mary Amos, from the Coast, to master—2d dist

BELOW, COMING UP.

Brig A Hopkins
Brig St Mary
Brig Josephine E Small
Schr Central America, Leppert, from Vera Cruz, to J Kelly

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Anglo-American, Wright, from the Passes—Toward down and tows, 7th instant, ships Antelope, Ocean, and Mount Blanc and barks Alice Ann—brought up bark Pleiades, brig A Horta and schooner Anna

EXPORTS.

PHILADELPHIA—Per bark Brilliant in ballast

IMPORTS

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Phebe—5097 sacks salt to order
BOSTON—Per brig A Horta—Gov't stores to U S Quartermaster

REPORTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

COAST—Per schr Klodie—131 bbls molasses to order
GRAND CAILLOU—Per schr J F Bradford—54 bbls sugar 2 bbls molasses in bond mess to order
COAST—Per schr Medora—20 bbls molasses order
COAST—Per schr Mary Amos—11 hds sugar C O Oliver—13 cds 6 bbls molasses A Laudry

PER NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

105 bbls molasses C E May—75 do Sturtevenger & co
25 do C Marius

DIED,

At Halifax, Rob. Yeaw river, March 28th 1863, BENJAMIN WHITTLESLEY, first Lieutenant Company B, 7th regiment Louisiana Volunteers, aged 23 years and 7 months.

"As we know him will mourn, his untimely fate, and long cherish the memory of one who was wise, just, brave, true, generous, patriotic and kind hearted.

"He was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man."

NOTICE.

A CERTIFICATE OF FIFTEEN SHARES owned by Theodore Capitaine, in the Capital Stock of the Banking Department of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, No. 8 Branch Street, lost or mislaid, and application has been made to and find action has been made to and find action has been made to and find action